## MONTANA'S GOLD FIELDS.

COMING TO THE FRONT BOTH QUARTE AND PLACER. Stephen W. Dorsey's California Enteraries

-Mining Is All Bight at Cripple Creek, but General Business Is Overdone-Alas-ka Produces \$4.655,000 for the Year BUTTE, Nov. 17.-Montana's gold fields are fast coming to the front, both in quartz and placer. Montana's gold production the present year will exceed that of any former year and will be second only to the output of Cali-

Work is progressing on the properties of the Montana Consolidated Mining Company, near Anaconda, the main working tunnel being now in 230 feet. Everything indicates a free-milling proposition.

A mine near Norris, in this State, is a for mation that is unusual in this section. The pay streak is two feet in width, and is a good grade of manganese, containing gold visible to the naked eve.

In Flathead county a new copper distriwas discovered this year, which is called the Talley's Lake district. Specimens give assays as high as 60 per cent, copper and \$5 in gold. A number of residents at Quigley have re turned to Missouia, and bring dismal tales of hard times. The failure of the Golden Sceptre Company left the community without resources. Men who had money left the town at once. Others had to walk out, or are there yet. It is said that every cont of ready cash has been taken out of town. The others are

all closed and stock removed. Jack Lyons, a prospector, made a discovery in the Little Pipestone district a few days ago. The ore so far taken from the vein is very rich, showing more then \$3,000 in gold. So far the ore is in a milky-colored jusper quarte Sinking is now being prosecuted, and in a few days more will be known as to the size of the leage, the probable average value of the ore.

Reports have recently been received of im portant discoveries of copper in Deer Lodge county, at the headwaters of the Big Blackfoot River. A Helena company has several men making locations there. Marcus Daly has a number of men developing prespects in the same locality. The new district is remote from the railroad.

Although some of the greatest copper mines in the world are here, yet on the whole Montana's mineral districts are comparatively untouched, her mountains comparatively unexplored, and the mines now in operation are scarcely more than surface workings. The Lake Superior copper mines are worked to a depth of at least a mile, while Butte's most productive mines as yet reach only one-fifth that depth. The mines that are developed are only a fraction of the number that can be profitably opened up and developed. Montana is not so much a sliver as a copper and gold producing State.

T. J. Palmer has returned from a three months' prospecting trip in the southwestern part of the State. He reports the discovery of a rich and extensive copper and gold belt, the copper deposits being particularly good. He making arrangements to open up the or

The Keystone mine in the Georgetown district has been bonded to Eastern men, and a sale is expected within the next few weeks. Men who have just returned from Cooke City report that the operators of the Daisy mine

have cut through a thirty-feet body of good milling ore. Messrs, Garner & Bunnel of Clancy have

sold the G. & B. mine, on the middle fork of Warm Springs Creek to Thomas Cruss and W. J. Sweeney of Helena for \$50,000. There is a vela on the property twenty-two feet in width.

The Gold Dredging Company near Bannock has closed down for the season. The ground has proved to be more valuable than was originally believed, and work will be resumed early In the spring.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angains, Cal., Nov. 14.-Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, who has returned recently from England, passed through Los Angeles yesterday on his way to San Diego, having succeeded in securing the cooperation of English capital in the development of the Picacho mines in San Diego county. About a year ago Mr. Dorsey, Willard Telier, and Samuel Morgan of Denver secured control of practically all the mining claims in Picacho district, where for more than forty years the Mexicans have been dry-washing the placers and making good ages. The Dorsey claims cover the quartz leads and veins around the rim of an old crater on Picacho Mountain, and contain unlimited nantities of low-grade

quantities of low-grade, free milling ore worth about \$5 a ton. It is the purpose of the company to build a ratiroad about five miles long from the mines to the Colorado River, and to put up a mill of 100 stamps about twenty-live miles from Yuma. The supply point for the mines and mill will be Los Angeles.

Considerable prospecting has been done on the Mojave desert, near the line of the Southern Pacific, and good ore has been found at the surface, but it is the belief of old miners that the ore is better at the surface than at great depths. In the Bowers camp, five miles from the town of Mojave, are several quartz ledges that are traced across the low hills from the sand on one side to the sand on the other, running nearly north and south. The ore is decomposed, containing some subquirtes, is carged strongly with iron and black manganess and amalgamates between 60 and 25 per cent. The walks are bird seep norphyry in the hang. miles from Yums. The supply point for the mines and mill will be Los Angeles.

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NEW MEXICO.

Silver City, Nov. 16—Reports from Mogelion are that some of theory.

Silver City, Nov. 16.—Reports from Mogolion are that some of the mines will be started up before the end of the year. There is plenty of water for the mills, and the prospects are excellent for the next six months, or until the water supply runs short.

A three-foot vein of manganese ore has been struck near Kingston, lifty miles from this tlace. The ore carries over a hundred ounces in silver per ton.

Operations at Magdalena continue on a large scale, and the big simpler there is proving a

Operations at Magdalena continue on a large scale, and the big similar there is proving a success. John Creighton of that place has purchased the St. Candelario mine, and has a force of miners in the mine. The ore carries both gold and silver, and is worth about \$50 a ton. Shipments will be made to Pueble at the rate of about 100 tons a week.

The Manile Richmond mine, about three miles from Hillsboro, is now producing ore in larger quantities than for six or seven years past. It is new the largest producer in the Hillsboro district.

The new smaller at Red River is completed, but it will not be started up until after the title to the land upon which the company is operating is settled.

COLORADO. DENVER, Nov. 18.—The success of the Illi-nels Steel Company in uring the iron ores of Leaville has been excellent, and the company has increased its orders for this ore. The ton-nage from Leadville of its iron ores is already considerable.

range from teaching and the are doing fairly well, the non-union workers giving satisfaction, while the leased properties, working with union labor, are adding materially to the regular output of silver-lead ores. The strike situation is still strained, however, and an outbreak may occur at any time.

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Cripple Creek reports are all of an encouraging nature so far as mining is concerned.
The town is one of the best built mining camps
in the country, and its \$100,000 hotel is turning away guests every night, but there are too
many business buildings and too many shopkeepers, and the entire camp is heavily mortsaged. Only the inites are free, while the
thousands of prospects are saidly cramped for
lack of funds for exploration purposes. Investments are steadily made, however, and
the camp will develop in time, though slowly.
The rang of plundorers in the municipal offices
has been nearly weeded out.

The shirments from the Eliton for the seccand week of November amounted to twelve
cars of three grades of ore, the first averaging
lifteen ounces gold, the second worth \$40, and
the third \$45 per ton. The Moon Anchor's
weekly shipments amounted to 1:25 tons of
smelting and forty-five tons of cyanide ores,
the latter worth \$30 a ton. From eighteen
tons the Pharmacist last week nested \$1,000.
The Dante got out forty tons of low grade ore.
The Gold Coin ships from its new discovery
in the streets of Victor steadily, the low grade
portion averaging \$38. Lessees on the Lillie,
the Foley, and Burns shaft, the Favorite, the
Modile Kathleen, the Modec, the Geheva, the
Orphan Beile, Prince Albert, the Sacramento,
the Lady Smith, and the Globe all are reported
to be shipping steadily and at good profit.

The Belie of the West has been bonded to
Chicago men. The lensylvania syndicate
uperating the South Park on Ironclad Hill dur-

ing the pasteix months have made their first payment of \$10,000 on the property. Pine Creek Camp, above Central City, has grown out of a streity prospect camp, and a dozen claims are shipping steadily, though

dozen claims are shipping steadily, though noise has a very large tonnage.

During October Central City and Black Hawk shipped to the Denver smelters 298 car leads, aggregating 4,708 tons. This shows the condition of Gilbin county gold mines. Improvements are noted continually on all the hills in the way of tramways, new machinery, new statt houses, additional statups at the mills, new contracts for deepening shafts and rounning new drifts.

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A strike is reported in the American at Sunshine, which was at one time the best Telluride mine of Boulder county. This stason a new company bought the property, purchased machinery, and began searching by cross-cuts for the lost vein. A hedy twelve feet in thickness has been opened up which assays from \$12 to \$0.5 across the entire mass, while occasional streaks of spivanite are dieclosed which run from \$6 to \$10 per pound. The Slide mine is working a large force of men day and hight.

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The Pawnee mill at \$5 Elmo has closed down for the winter, after a successful run on 200 tons of ore from the Mollie and Tressa. The Gold and Sliver Extraction Company will set up a cyanide process to treat the tailings from the Pawnee and Murphy mills. The Murphy mine is turning out large quantities of concentrates and appears to have an immense reserve body of ore.

All the taines of Teiluride are operating. The mill at the Tomboy trests 140 tons daily, which runs froom \$20 to \$40 in gold. The Japan mine is to be opened up sgain, electric power being substituted for steam. The Cimarron, working 100 men, is paying a regular difficult of \$3,000 per month. The Teiluride district has become attractive because of the success of several of the big mines. The Alleghany mine has been reopened, and the new management has met with gratifying success. The dump ore returns \$12 on the plates, and gives concentrates worth \$25 a ton.

At Ophir the Suffolk forty-stamp mill is operating upon the big vein of low-grade ore in Red Jacket. Five sets of lessees upon Suffolk properties have been making good money all season. It is estimated that the gross output of the Suffolk group will be \$100,000 in sold this year.

In the flaw Pit camp the Commercial is receiving steady returns from its gold ores. The Belle Champion is still pegging away at its deep cross-cut tunnel, and no shipments are made pending this work.

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an Thumb are preparing to work all winter
veloping what seems to be a promising propty. Another shiftment is now on the road
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All the big mines of the Red Mountain dis-trict are closed down, and the entire camp will be dead until next year. The Yankee Boy group, with lifteen men at the sixty-ton mill and twenty in the mine, has resumed work, and will operate all winter. The mine has 50,000 tons of ore in sight, but its successful operation depends upon the arket value of sil-ver.

operation depends upon the arket value of sliver.

ARIZONA.

Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 12.—There are several thousand square miles of bituminous coal in the northeast corner of the State, just not the and east of the Painted Desert region. This coal crops out in many places, and at one point has a thickness of twenty-three feet. The San Carlos coal fields lie east of the Painted Desert tract, and extend northeast into Colorado and New Mestico. It comes to the surface in many places, and as far as is known consists of three strata, the first two having a thickness of four feet each, while the third and lower stratum is often lifteen feet thick. The development of the San Carlos coal deposits has been retarded by the fact that they are covered by the Indian reservation, but surveys are now being made looking to the segregation of these fields from the Government reserve.

The Gladiator mill in the Bradshaw Mountal was started up a few days ago.

The cowned King mill is again dropping its stamus, day and night.

V. E. & H. F. Mendenhall, who have been relater mining about ten miles up the river from the Cameron copper mine in the Grand Canon district, report that there is sufficient add deposits to enable one to make fair wages, but that the clay nature of the ground makes it difficult to extract the metal.

Hedranic mining will soon begin on the Pumpkin Pie placer claim on the Hassaysmpa. The Columbia group of claims in the Humbug district gives promise of being one of the best producers in the Territory. There are tweive claims in the seroup, but development work to any extent has been done only on the Tampico and Yankee Blade. From assays the Tampico of a vertage a from \$100 to \$149 per ton. The ore from the Exchange. Mr. Hughes makes a good living while doing his assessment work. He shipped sixty-five tons to Rosemont, which netted him \$750. The veins are all large, the cropplings showing a w ABIZONA.

SEATTLE, Nov. 14.—In Meadow Creek, Lake Chelan district, the ore from the Blue Jay is assaying 25 per cent, copper, 56 gold, and 15 ounces silver. A tunnel has been driven sixty

ounces silver. A tunnel has been driven sixty feet on the velm.

In foot laske district, in the Cascade range, the Penn Mining Company are driving a tunnel 1,600 feet to cross-out several ledges.

The Nevada and Eldorado, owned by the Elliott River Company, on parallel ledges, are being developed by two tunnels which are being driven to cross-out he ledges at a depth of 200 feet. These vens are twenty feet wide on the surface, and carry steel galena with a high

There is a steady flow of concentrates from the Monte Cristo concentrator, the output being from 1,200 to 1,500 tons monthy.

The Apex mine in Trout Creek is now giving not returns of \$55 per ton.

The Alice mine has a ledge ten feet wide which has been traced for 4,000 feet. The ore goes from \$0 to \$12 gold and from 5 to 15 per cent. conject.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, Nov. 14.—The party of explorers sent out from Victoria last spring to explore he Ominica country north of Cassiar has returned. The first pay ground struck was on turned. The first pay ground struck was on Mansea Creek, one of the main tributaries of Omineca River, where they located 500 acres for the Omineca Hydraulic Company, and dug a ditch four miles in length, with nower sufficient to run several mills. Men wers left on the ground to erect cabins and prepare the sluices this winter. Capt. Black reports it to be a rich gold country, suitable for the operations of large hydraulic companies rather than for individual enterprise backed by small capital.

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On the Questelle the Golden River Company will build a dam to divert the waters of the South Fork, and this winter will give employment to 150 men, expecting to complete the work before the spring freshests. This conterprise will lay bare miles of rich river bed. The Caribout Hydraulic Commany has closed down, and will not resume till April or May. Its total clean-up of gold dust amounted to \$125,000, the washings beginning in July. In the Horsefly Essin and Upper Beaver Lake, Caribout district, R. H. Campbell, a mining engineer, has just located 1,000 acres of placer ground for Canadian people.

In Slocum district the Star's dividends to date are nearly \$500,000, and the mine is in first-class condition. The ledge is thirty-five feet wide, with tunnels, drifts, and cross-cuts aggregating 2,300 feet. The ore assays six percent, copper and thirty ounces silver, and they are taking out about 100 tons a day, which is reduced at the smaller at Nelson. The amount of ore in sight is over 150,000 tons.

In Hossiand some fifty prospects have become mines, and twenty have introduced steam hoisting works the better to enable them to develop the properties and handle theore. It is estimated that the tentre Star has over \$3,000,000 worth of ore blocked out in Its scores of drifts and levels.

The output of the mines of Hossiand last month was over \$250,000, with only two percent, of the mines engaged in shipping.

The Cliff, which now takes position among the shipping mines of Trail is making a splendid showing of ore on the surface, having a width of thirty-five feet, and 1,000 tons in sight, worth on an average \$30 a ton.

The subments of couper made from Trail last week amounted to \$80,000. The shipments of outpur make from the Trail district for nine months load on \$2.771,000.

On Texada island the force on the Van Anda mine has been increased to thirty men, who are stoping an

shaft to the 300-foot level, and creeling winter quarters.

On the west coast of Vanhouver Island, on Seritas River, a copper ledge 270 feet wide, and traced for one nile, has recently been discovered. It is an interfrom tide water, and an excellent harbor. Two shifts are engaged in opening up the property, and thousands of fone of low grade ore are in sight. The assays go \$5 to \$7 gold and 15 to 20 per cent, copper, ALASKA.

SHATTLE, Nov. 14.—A review of the work in the mines of Alaska for the year shows excellent progress, and an excess of Broduction Onto, fair, warmer; trisk southerly winds.

Total product of the quartz mills and . \$2,055,000 Arastas in different portions of the

FOOTBALL GAME BY GIRLS.

Tenms Wore Tale and Princeton Colors-

Game Stopped by the Police. Les Jolis Jargons, a pleasure club that annu illy gives an entertainment or two at Suizer's Harlem River Park, 127th street and Second avenue, gave a masked ball in the Casino of that park on Saturday night. The principal attraction was to be a football game between two teams of girls attired in the colors of Yale and Princeton. The ball was extensively advertised not only in New York, but in New Haven and rinceton, and a large crowd was expected. The football game was scheduled to begin at 10 o'clock, but it was after 1 o'clock yesterday

morning when an invitation was given to the women in attendance to join in the game. Ten girls, two of them dressed in sailors' suits and women in attendance to join in the game. Ten girls, two of them dressed in sailors' suits and the others in short dresses, accepted the invitation and lined up, five on each side. The colors of the two colleges were pinned to them.

Princeton won the ball, and a girl in a short black skirt and orange-colored stockings started the game by kicking the ball over into the crowd of lookers-on that surrounded the gridino. The others made a rush and both teams tackled the front line of spectators.

Then the ball was put in play again, and a Yale girl started with it toward Princeton's goal. She hadn't got far before the other nine girls tackled her, and all fell in a heap. There was a wild scramble, and the crowd of men looking on, excited by the struggle, closed in with a rush.

The men bohind pushed against those in front and it looked as if the girls would be crushed. Police Captain Haughey of the East 126th street station had been watching the game and keeping close to the players. With a number of policemen he got in the way of the crowd and drove it back. He then ordered the same stopped, for fear that somebody would be injured by a repetition of the crush.

P. M. WITH AN ALIAS.

An Oklahoma Postmaster Who Served Under an Assumed Name.

PERRY, Okiahoma, Nov. 22.-It was learned s-day that the Postmaster at Sennett, who committed suicide ten days ago, lived there under an assumed name and was formerly a politician of Springfield, Ill. He was appointed Postmaster at Sennett two years ago as H. W. Thomas, but it turns out that his real name was Thomas W. Hogan. He read law in the office of Senator Palmer of Illinois. He has a brothern-law here and some acquaintances who say his name is Hogan and not Thomas. A long letter, written by him, was made public to-day, in which he confesses that he served as Postmaster under an assumed name.

Hogan took some part in pouties in Himos and was appointed fater Postmaster at Williamsturg, han He look to drink, and the Post Office Inspector put his bundshiren in charge of the office, lie attempted to kill his wife and mother-thanks as his allege agreement. the office. He attempted to kill his wife and mother-in-law, and his acto secured a divorce in the Kansas courts. Hogan disappeared, and his whereabouts were hotknown except by a few men here who knew him in Kansas and Springfield, Ill. Just before his suicide he deeded his property to his bondsmen and wrote them that his brother at Williamsburg, Kan., would make good any deficit.

HOUSESMITHS MAKE DEMANDS.

Wages to Be Asked for Next May, A general demand for an increase of wages is to be made by the Housesmiths and Bridge-men's Union on May 1, 1897. A circular has been sent around by the union addressed to all master builders and contractors for iron structural work, including buildings, viaducts, and bridges, notifying them that the advance will be asked for. It does not specify the advance, but asks all employers to base their contracts for next year on higher wages. for next year on higher wages.

The circular states that while iron work of all kinds has progressed along with every other branch of industry, and greater skill is required with every now development of the trade, the wages have not increased. The risks are greater than ever, and while bricklayers, masons, and others are earning \$3.50 a day the housesmiths' wages, the circular says, are from \$2 to \$2.50. The union, the circular says, has now appointed an examining board, and none but those physically competent and who are but those physically competent and who are out those physically competent and who ar cold workmen can be admitted to membership

Mr. Nahoom Merhige of Washington and Miss Yuma Kaidouh of 8 Battery place were married in Trinity Church yesterday afternoon, at 5:30 o'clock, by the Rev. Alfred W. Griffin, Miss Kaidouh wore a white watered-silk dress and a crown of orange blossoms. Her maid of honor was Miss Nabite Kaldoub, her sister, who was was Miss Naide Raidouh, her sister, who was doessed in pink silk. Michael Kaidouh, a brother of the bride, gave her away. Mr. and Mrs. Merhige are Syrians, and the wedding was attended by about 1,500 of their countrymen. It was the second marriage of Syrians to be performed in Old Trinity. Mr. Merhige is a silk merchant in Washington. A reception was given by the bride's mother at her home in Battery place.

The Atchison Receivership.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 22.-County Attorney Phinney of Jefferson county and Attorneys Keeler and Hite vesterday filed a motion in the Federal Court here praying that the Santa Fé receivership case he remanded back to the Dis-trict Court of Asfferson county on the grounds that it was improprly removed and that it as not a removable case. Collusion between As-sistant Attorney-General Goddard and the de-fendant is alleged.

British Labor Leaders Coming Here, Samuel Woods and John Malinson, two dele gates from the British Trades Union Congress have sailed for this country on the Campania to attend the annual Convention of the Ameri-can Federation of Labor, which begins on Dec. 14 in Cincinuat.

The Weather.

The disagreeable conditions of rain and fog were forced eastward early yesterday morning by an area of high pressure, with a cool, clear, bracing air from the Canadian maritime province. Clearing weather set in over all the eastern half of the country in the morning, and the temperature fell islow freezing point over the lake regions, northern New York, and New England. Throughout all the Northwest, from Minnesota to Montana, the temperature was from 2 to 28 degrees below zero. It The temperature in this section is likely to run alightly below freezing point this morning, with continued fair weather,

total rainfall .13 of an inch; average humidity, 65 per cent.; wind northwest, average velocity 15 miles an hour; highest official temperature 44" lowest 41°; barometer, corrected to read to see level, at 8 A. M. 39.25, 3 P. M. 39.40. The thermometer at the United States Weather Bureau registered the temperature yesterday as follows:

In this city the rath ended in the early morning

12 N. 41 17 19 N. 10 14 WASHINGTON PUBLICAST FOR MONDAY. For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut,

fair, slightly warmer; northeasterly to easterly whole.
Foreastern Sew York, Jury, scarmer; rurinble seinds,
becoming scatterly.
For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair, slowly gising temperature; easterly winds, becoming south-

erly.
For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and

HE CREATES THUNDEROUS EN-THUSIASM IN CARNEGIE HALL,

A Vant Meeting in Which Everybody Heemed to Have Been Inspired to Sing-The Revivalist's Quaint Appeals-Miss Reien Gould Among the Listeners. All the enthusiasm in New York was not ented at the football game on Saturday. Considerable of it found an outlet at the Moody and Sankey meeting in Carnegie Hall resterday afternoon. It was not quite so rampant as the Yale-Princeton brand, but it was fervid enough to almost raise the roof of the big con-cert hall, when it found means of expression in the singing of the famous Moody and Sankey hymns. Everybody sang, and everybody sang at the top of his or her voice, with a result amazing and thrilling.

On the tickets of admission the time of yesterday's services was set down as 2 o'clock. When THE SUN reporter got there, at half-past two, thinking he would be in plenty of time, the services were already in progress. The body of the house was full and the corridors were jammed. Many people, discouraged, were turning away from the doors. Inside the railing a man was making oration as follows: "No one but those holding box tickets admit-

ted here. No use in pushing, ladies and gentle-men. You can't get in here. Only those holding box tickets can get in. Step aside, please, and don't block the way." Presently a man in a long frock coat pushed

through the crowd, calling: "This way, everybody! Plenty of seats in the gallery. This way! Right up stairs as far as you can go."

Following his directions the crowd climbed stair after stair, until finally at the very top of the building they found a few unoccupied chairs, which they speedily proceeded to fill up. Those who came later had to satisfy themselves with standing room at the rear or seats upon the steps. Loaking down from that height the eye saw a black mass of veople filling the auditorium and another black mass scated on the stage. In front were Mr. Moody, and Mr. Sankey seated at his melodeon. As the crowd surged in at the upper gallery Mr. Moody was giving one of his characteristic taiks. "A man must have religion in his heart. The head is no place for it. He wants it in his heart. Then it will be in the blood that flows in his veins. Then his head will be right; his feet will be right; his feet will be right; his head will be right; his tengue will be right; his head will be right; his tengue will be right; his whole self will be right, and he will do no wrong." stair after stair, until finally at the very top

his whole self will be right, and he will do no wrong."

So the discourse went on. No striking or original thoughts, but plain, old, homely truths put in the quaint, forcible language whose use the revivalist understands so well. After he had talked for a few minutes he announced a hymn, and Mr. Sankey played it. Now, the point about Sankey's music is that it is the kind that stirs up a crowd. Much of it is reminiscent, most of it is commonplace, but the people sink it. That is what makes it of incomparable value as an excitant of the emotions which go to make a religious service successful. There was a chorus to this song which ran:

Then I shall see my Saviour's face. And tell the story, " Saved by grace," Then I shall see my Saviour's face, And tell the story, " Saved by grace."

Twelve times Mr. Moody made the crowd sing that chorus. After the first repetition he said:
"Now that isn't quite strong enough. Let's

"Now that isn't quite strong enough. Let's try it again."

So it was sung again a little stronger.

"Pretty good; but you might do better." he said. "Now let the choir here on the stage sing it out as if they had it in their hearts."

And the choir sang it with tremendous ferver.

"You hear that, now? All together. Sing." Again the chorus thundered out:

"Let's hear the women's voices alone this time. They seem to be doing the most of it." Soprano and aito carried the tune through.

"Excellent! Excellent! All together again." Out rang the full chorus thunderously, but the leader was not yet satisfied.

"Seems to me the men aren't doing their share," he said. "Let's try the men alone."

This time it was a tenor and bass setting to the song.

the song.
"All together once more," exhorted Mr. "All together once more, Moody cheerfully.
Moody cheerfully.
The voicts were holding out nobly, and the full chorus shook the house. The audience was full chorus shook the house.

Let's hear the two upper galleries this time The two upper galleries seemed a triffe shy at the first trial, and they were bidden to try at the first trial, and they were bidden to try again.

"Why, that is like angels' voices," cried the revivalist after the second trial. "I think I'll have to get those galleries down here for my choir. This time I want you all to sing. Remember what you're singing about. Savet by Grace.' Nobody can ever be saved any other way. It is our only chance of heaven. All sing how as if you meant it."

It was sung as if every individual in the place had put heart and soul into it, and at last Mr. Moody was satisfied. He made a short address touching on various topics. Then there was a prayer by ex-Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, a few ahrouscements, more singing, another prayer,

prayer by ex-Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, a few amouncements, more singing, another prayer, and the general meeting closed with the hymn: "Just as I am, without one plea." As many people as the hall would hold had for two hours given themselves up to the spell of religious en-titudism which Mr. Moody knows how to in-fuse into his meetings. Many remained for the special prayer meeting afterward. Among the listeners to Mr. Moody in the boxes were Miss Helen Gould, Warner Van Orden and family, James Talcott and family. rs. Frederick Hillings and family, Dr. J. P. unn, and L. H. Bigelow.

REASONS FOR THANKFULNESS.

The Rev. Mr. E. C. Boiles Fluds Some Strong Ones in the Late Election. An Unusual Thanksgiving" was the theme of the Rev. E. C. Bolles's sermon yesterday at the Church of the Eternal Hope, in West Eighty-first street. The clergyman said in part; "The great political struggle which is just over has impressed some great facts upon the public mind. The contest has taught us that after all, the moral principles of the American people are strong. While we may listen for a while to the appeals of the demagogue, and foliow without question the leadership of self-appointed bosses, there is yet that in us that answers nobly to any special moral appeal.

"We may be thankful that we are to have a breathing space for four years in which to renew our traditions and recall the manliness and common sense of our American ancestors. We may be thankful that for four years polities may give way to statesmanship, particular, and the common, and not the party, good.

"The election has demonstrated certain encouraging facts for which we may well be thankful, it has proved that for great cities are more strongholds of principle than dens of corruption. It has proved that the foreign element in our population is not poleanous to national life. The election has taught us that ideas shall rule, not spoils; not race or sectional feeling; not political trickery." after all, the moral principles of the American

John Schleigel was awakened at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by hearing some one trying to get in the front door of his house at 180 Twenty-second street, Brooklyn. He jumped out of bed and, getting his revover, fixed two out of bed and, getting his revover, men two shots out of the second-story window. The shooting attracted the attention of a policeman, who, on reaching the house, found two men coming out. They were taken to the fifth repute station and locked up for attenued hirghlary. They were John Sommerville, 21 years old, of 217 Forty-seventh street, and Edward Leonard, 29 years old, of 151 Twentieth Street, They will be arraigned in the flutter Street Police Court to-day.

Injured by a Cave-in.

Louis Mahaffey, 60 years old, of 82 Helmont avenue, Jersey City, went down to Westside ave-nue yesterday to look at a cellar which he is having excavated. Whil he was examining it naving excavated. With he was examining it oneside caved in upon him. His cries for help were heard by some people living in the neighborhood, and he was rescued. He was taken to the City Hospital, where it was found that he of his legs was broken. It is thought that he may have been injured internally.

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Those marked \$30.00 are \$14.50
Those marked \$50.00 are \$18.50
Those marked \$50.00 are \$80.00
Those marked \$51.50 are \$50.00
Those marked \$51.50 are \$50.00

E O THOMPSON City Hall Park 245 Broadway

MILITARY BULLIES IN EUROPE. Cases in Which Army Officers Showed How Uneven Justice's Hand Can Be.

The peculiar relations between soldier and civilian in Germany were Blustrated last month by the assassination of the engineer, Liebmann, by the Lieutenant, Baron Bruesewitz, in a Carlsruhe beer garden. Bruesewitz killed Liebmann because Liebmann was slow to apologize for accidentally rubbing his arm against Bruesewitz's chair. Persons who may regard Bruesewitz as an exceptionally arrogant officer and the attitude he assumed toward Liebmann as a rare thing in Continental life may get light from an incident of Viennalife about two weeks ago.

At 1014 o'clock in the evening an omnibus full of passengers was rolling down the Mariahilfer strasse, near the Kaiser strasse, when Lieut. Rudolf von Hesse of Ris Imperial Majesty's Fourteenth Artillery started to cross the street with five young women whom he was taking home from a music hall. The driver of the omnibus shouted a warning to Hesse, but Hesse ignored him and walked out directly in the way of the omnibus. The driver bore down on the brake, pulled in his horses with might and main, and brought the omnibus up against the curb at the risk of an upset. Meantime Hesse sauntered serenely on to the opposite side of the street without hastening a step. The driver catled to him:

"Can't you get out of the way, sir?" The officer at once threw aside his coat, called to the women to wait on the walk for him, and unsheathed his sword. He ran at the omnibus

to the women to wait on the walk for him, and unsheathed his sword. He ran at the omnibus, halted at the forward wheels, and brought down the sword on the driver's hand, still resting on the brake. He cut off two fingers and stuck the driver in the shoulder. The driver tumbled down from his box. The passengers hurried from the omnibus. Among them was a Captain in uniform. As soon as he saw the Captain, Hesse saluted and reported:

"Mr. Captain, I report most obediently that his fellow shouted at me and I gave him a little lesson with my sword."

"Exactly," replied the Captain. "Your conduct was perfectly correct."

The officer told a policeman his story, called a cab, and with his young women drove away, while the omnibus driver was carried to a hospital to undergo an operation, and the omnibus and passengers were left to be got out of their difficulty by others. Hesse was not arrested by the Vienna police, and he was not aven reprinanted by his superior officers. The driver lost his hand and his employment.

The But sche Landeslote tells of an army paymaster in Carlsruhe who on one of the last nights in October tried to have fun with a lithographer and an eigraver whom he met as he was going to his quarters. He caught them by the shoulders and knocked their heads together, and the lithographer fung him off. The paymaster drew hie sword and siashed at him. The two civilians closed in on the officer, threw him down, and disarmed him. They were arrested and fined. The paymaster of course was held blameless, except perhaps for not running the men through before they could overpower him. At all events, he was not tried and was not punished in any military or civil court.

If a paymaster drew hie sword and siashed at him. The two civilians closed in on the officer, threw him down, and disarmed him. They were arrested and fined. The paymaster of course was held blameless, except perhaps for not running the men through before they could overpower him. At all events, he was not tried and draw and paymaster drew hie swo

TRICKLY POPULATED SAXONY.

Belginm's Distinction Is Now at an End. Every schoolboy who has studied and remembers anything of geography knows that the little monarchy of Belgium has enjoyed the distinction of being the most densely populated country of the world. The year 1890 was one of a census in almost every country, and by that census it appeared that the average population of Belgium to the square mile was 530, England following with 505, France with 420, Holland with 350, Italy with 260, Germany with 233, Ireland with 148, Spain with 86, Sweden with 28, and the United States with 20,

The population of Belgium at that time was twenty-five times greater to the square mile than the population of the United States. The land area of Belgium is 11,000 square miles. It is larger than New Jersey, New Hampshire, Con-necticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, or Maryland but not half the size of Maine. With the multiplication of its manufactures and mining interests and through its remarkable commer-cial and railroad facilities, Belgium has been increasing very rapidly in population of late years; though even as early as 1820 Belgium,

breathing space for four years in which to renew our traditions and recall the manifests
and common scarse of our American ancestors.
We may be thankful that for four years politics may give way to statesmanship; partisanship may be forgottee, and all may were for
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feeling; not political trickery."

A BURGLAR SHOOTS,

Was Being Pursued by Young Mr. Vivash.
Mhom He Has Aroused.

A desperate burglar entered the house of
William C. Vivash at 558 Hudson County
boulevard, Bayonne, between 2 and 3 o'clock
yesterday morning. Ascending to the second
floor he entered the room occupied by William,
the eighteen-year-old son of Mr. Vivash and
the eighteen-year-old son of Mr. Vivash and the intruder aroused him. Thinking his father
had entered the room he asked what was the
matter. The burglar has help that the slight noise made
the intruder aroused him. Thinking his father
had entered the room he asked what was the
matter. The burglar has help the too see made
the intruder aroused him. Thinking his father
had entered the room he asked what was the
matter. The burglar was near the lower
is passed far above 3 young Mr. Vivash;
been played to the proper and the proper and the proper has been for the prop

peaket. However, such wheel, after the rubber tiring has been removed, may be taken apart in four sections, and these sections chapped together, as a fan would be, so that the whole tractine goes into a case of about the size required for five or six unbrollas. M. Leguir carries the parkage with a shawi strap. A Berlin editor who went to last to examine the machine, with the intention of having one made for his own are, remarked after his return:

2 All very fine, but we shall think a long time before trusting our own bones to this machine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS.

R. HALE DENOUNCES THEM AT MR. SAFAGE'S INSTALLATION.

He Says That the Suppression of Truth Is Practised by All Churches but the Unitarian-Preference of King James's Bible to the Bevised Edition a Proof. The installation of the Rev. Minot J. Savage, formerly of Boston, as minister of the Church of the Messiah, last night, served as an occasion for Edward Everett Hale, who preached the sermon, to deliver an invective against the "religious corporations," as well as to glorify the Unitarian faith. The church, which is at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, was well

Dr. Hale began by saying that he had chosen for his subject "The cooperation of the people with the ministers in the inevitable conflict with the great religious corporations that must come within the next half century." He spoke in part as follows:

"The installation of a minister is really a reconsecration of a church. Just now people realize that it is a time for religious and moral teaching. There comes a time in the life of a republic when men really recognize that all depends upon truth.

"In the canvass of the last three months every speaker on both sides appealed with an eternal cry for truth. It was sometimes the agonizing cry: 'My God! How can I convince you that everything depends upon truth and honor?' few friends have told me in the past that churches were obsolete and that the Ten Com-

mandments no longer had application. "But in the last six months they have changed wonderfully, and now they talk about the necessity of the churches teaching the children and the people, and they quote the opinions of Hishops and Archbishops. It was interesting to observe that it was interesting to observe that it was interesting to observe that it was in those communities where the people were the most religious that the leaders of thought on both sides expected to win the victory. They realize that the republic stands by God's will, and is founded on truth, honor, justice, and morality, and that these things are taught by the ministers and the Sunday schools. "Tonight a man and church are consecrated anew for the work. With the central position of this city, the success or failure of this effort will be felt throughout the whole land, and it is your duty to see that it is a success.

"It is seventy years since the first Unitarian church was established in this city. Then it was a bold undertaking, for the religious thought of the city was controlled chiefly by the Reformed and Preebyterlan Churches, and Unitarianism was looked on as a New England heresy. But the Unitarian faith had become inevitable from the change and revolution in the thought of the people, and from that day all religious growth has been along our lines of liberty and freedom.

"Ours is the church of the Holy Spirit. Our changed wonderfully, and now they talk about

freedom.

"Ours is the church of the Holy Spirit. Our churches are spread throughout the land and the promises of the past have been fulfilled. In three out of every four pulpits in this city to-day doctrines are preached that eighty years ago would have been considered almost heresy. Our gospel is the gospel of the imminent presence of God."

gospel is the gospel of the imminent presence of God."

"The great religious corporations know that their doom is impending. They are the great enemies of religion to-day. If our work as Unitarians were only to see that the word of God had easy access to the eager thousands that are waiting for it, our task would be easy. But that is not all. A gigantic corporation of priests, pharisees, and professionals seek to pull back the eager ones.

"A Presbyterian preacher says from the pulpit what he believes. Then the synods and the presbyteries and the councils go over his words, consider them, and make him take them back. What agony for him to be told to preach the gospel of Calvin instead of the Gospel of Christi"

Continuing, Dr. Hale referred at length to the revision of the King James's Bible made fifteen years ago by the greatest scholars and divines of the age. Admitted on all sides to be more accurate than the older version, it was not to be found in the churches.

"Why is it?" he saked. "The Bible Society."

of the age. Admitted on all sides to be more accurate than the older version, it was not to be found in the churches.

"Why is it?" he asked. "The Bible Society refused to print it because their charter required them to print the Bible in common use. How can it be in common use if it has not a chance? The evil is fundamental. It is the suppression of truth. It illustrates best that idolatry with which they worship the past and refuse to look at the rising sun, in the Church of Rome, the Church of England, the Presbyterian, and Mormon churches it is the same. What other corporation would indule in such folly? How long would the Pennsylvania Company or the New York Central allow its directors to build becomotives of the Stephenson pattern of sixty years ago?

"The danger from this is that the people will turn back on such things and on their professional leaders. They will despise the word of religion and then religion itself. Don't think I am hard on the preachers, for I have said how grandly they would preach the gospel if they were allowed. What will the people say when they see in their prayer book what they know their clergy do not believe? Will they agree with the theory of one creed for the clergy and one for the laity when they know that half the elders do not believe the Westminster Catechiam and half the laymen refuse to believe the thirty-nine articles of faith? You cannot have two standards in a church. Truth is truth.

"Thank God, the American people are pro-

Thank God, the American people are pro-

"Thank God, the American people are profoundly religious and are growing more so daily. This century has trained men religiously as never before, and people have learned not to pray by proxy. Let ministers and people unite and reflues to obey the dictates of these corporations of priests.

"The people are with us in this struggle against religious corporations. I am not thinking of any one of these whether it be the Mormon Church of yesterday, the Roman Church of the dark area, or its miserable little Protestant offshoots."

After the sermon the formal service of installation took place. The Rev. Robert Collyer delivered the prayer of installation, the "Right Hand of Feliowship" was given by the Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, the charge to the unitsters by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles, the address to the people by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, the closing prayer by the Rev. Edward Hale, and the benediction by Mr. Savage.

DR. NEWION ON CAPITALISTS.

Definition, Not Denunciation, Wanted from Labor's Jawamiths. The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton talked in his morning sermon yesterday at All Souls' Church of "Social Wrongs and Social Discontent," He said that listening to the demonstrations of the discontented in the last several weeks might lead one to believe that bankers were all shylocks planning the misfortunes of the people and scheming for their oppression. The clergy-

man continued: "It is not for me to extenuate the sins of Wall street. They are neither few nor light, But Wall street is no such foe to the plain folk of the land as they have fancied. In these wild speculations, which fascinate the imaginations of the nation, it is, for the most part, only the speculative who engage, only the speculators who suffer. If the lambs will venture into the

speculative who engage, only the speculators who suffer. If the lambs will venture into the ring it is their own fault if they come out speared.

"We have heard equally indiscriminate denunciations of idle holiers of idle capital. The rich are the last people on the face of the earth to put their money away in old stockings. Capital is never idle in the presence of the idle save in the presence of the idle save in the presence of the fears which labor itself excites, either by its just claims or its ignorant domands. The higher nobility of wealth, that is coming upon the earth, will be true to its responsibility; will not be content with employing labor, but will be content alone when it employs labor healthfuily, happily, hollir, and not in works which destroy body, mind, or soul.

"This smouldering sense of wrong fires at the words," a conspiracy of the rich. Conspiracies of rich men there doubtiess are; combinations to secure yet more riches; achienes whereby larger fortures can be built up at the cost of the people. Buccaneers of business there are; conscienceless adventurers preying on the legitimate commerce of the people; robusts disguised under the euphemisms of society. But the mass of our business men are housest, legitimate commerce of repulinate rewards, net to be classed with such buccaneers of business.

"There is a crime of suspiciousness as criminal in its measure as other erines, but a more vicorous condemnation of the few conspirators would dispet this suspicion of any general conspirator."

"Labor, so say many of its champions, pro-

vicorous constants and superior constitutes as the test of civilization in a country, is not to be thus regarded if the fenth ward of New York city can be accepted as a fair criterion.

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A Pocket Bicycle. of management.

'What is needed in this aspect of the subject is not so much defounciation as definition; not the heat or passionate invective, but the light of knowledge."

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EQUIPMENTS OF THE TROOPS. Ponchos, Caps, Gnuntlets, Shoes, Over-shoes, Hunting Knives, Rife Breech Covers, Tents-Defending Fort Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- In many armies attention has been paid of late years to improving the articles that soldiers must wear or carry in ampaigning, and Quarter-Master General Sawtelle's report shows that we are not behind in

attention to these matters.

The new rubber poncho has its weight fixed at from an ounce less than a pound to two pounds and two ounces at most, whereas the weight of the old one was a pound and a half. The new forage cap is yet on trial, and it remains to be seen whether the desired combination of lightness, durability, and retention of shape has been achieved. The cloth is heavier, but there is no heavy lining in the crown, upholsterers' haircloth being used as a stiffening for the sides. The device on it is of solid brass, fastened to the cap with a screw and so gilded that it need not be taken off for cleaning. To it are soldered the letters and figures. This is believed to be a

durable, yet not costly arrangement. For the leather gauntlets of mounted troops genuine, oil-tanned buckskin is now used, after trials of goatskin and calfekin. For the arctic overshoes rubber heel and lifts were issued for trial, but were found liable to come off in a few weeks, and are now abandoned. But the weight of the shoe has been reduced om three and a half pounds per pair to less than two pounds.

In the periodical published by the Military

In the periodical published by the Military Service Institution, Lieut. Plummer, Tenth Infantry, argues that the marching shoe should be made without a heel, and something like the oil-tanned moccasins worn by hunters and woodsmen, allowing that same easy play of the muscles and bones that a teenls or gymnasium shoe does. A British military surgeon says that in the ordinary last used in that service there is not provision enough for the great toe, especially over the joint, and it is too thin or flat over the other toes, while the upper leather over the heel and tendon achiles is cut too straight, so that at these points blisters are most likely to occur. He holds that the style of boot most suitable for an infantry soldier is the laced-ankle pattern, usually called blucher or derby. He would have as few nails as possible in the shoe, and those of malleable steel. The outer sole should be coated on its upper surface with a guita percha solution, and on that should be attin sheet of cork. The heel should be broad and very low, cut down straight behind. The boots thould be broad and wery low, cut down straight behind. The boots while the boots will take the shape of his feet. Then they should be packed tightly with well-dried oats, and when the leather has become dry, the oats absorbing the moisture, a coating of beaswar for the seams and an entire coating of neatsfoot oil every other day for a week will make the fotgear comfortable and very durable. The question how best to "break in" shoes for troops seems not to have been as much discussed in our service as the shoes themselves.

Maior Sanger, in the periodical aiready referred to, urges that the hunting knife, which was once discontinued in the army, as the introduction of the shife bayonet seemed to replace it, should be cestored, and used as an entrenching tool, for which it has great value.

In response to suggestions from officers in the field for a cover to protect the breech mechanism of the rifle from dust during marches, and light covers of flexible e Service Institution, Lieut. Plummer, Tenth In

A dozen of the new tent supports for conical wall tents, devised by Major Williams, have been tried at various posis, and it is believed that with certain adaptations they will be of great use. On the other hand, the novel Austrian shelter tent and overcost combined, of which sixteen specimens have been issued and tried, is not regarded with very great favor.

The year's work of the Quartermaster's Department includes many improvements on existing army posts and preparations for some new ones. In the State of Washington new posts are to be established near Spokane and near Scattle, and in North Dakota near Bismarck, land in each case having been given to the Government for the purpose without cost. On the other hand, Forts Buford and Pembina in North Dakota, Staunton in New Mexico, and Macomb in Louisiana have been turned over to the interior Department, as well as Cat, Horn, Round, and some other islands in the Mississippi. At Forts Crook, Monroe, Ethan Allen, Myer, Harrison, Thomas, Logan, and at the Presidio and cisewhere buildings have been erected, while at Fort McPiterson a large tract has been bought for a target range.

cisewhers buildings have been erected, while at Fort McPiberson a large tract has been bought for a target range.

Among interesting recent orders may be noted one of the artillery school, which was issued recently, for executing the problem of the tactical delence of Fort Monroe, in its present condition, against an attack by a hostile fleet of armored and protected cruisers and torpedo boats. At the cail "to arms" all batteries except 6 of the Fifth artillery and 1 of the First were to march immediately to the guns to which they were assigned. G was to go, instead, to the four 10-inch smooth-bores in the bastion at the cast end of the fourth front, for the defense of the torpedo fleid, and I, as infantry, to the defence against landing parties, choosing a protected position north of the battery on the beach. Operators were assigned to electrical communications, provision was made for the care of the wounded, and all details of a practice defence were to be carried out.

Pittsburgh Detectives Hope to Identify a Burglar by the Bite He Took of It. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 22.-The Bureau of Detectives has preserved in the official refrigerator a half-caten piece of pumpkin pie. It is not there for luncheon; in fact, any officer taking a bite would probably be cashiered. The pic is a clue, and a most important one. It looks like any other old pumpkin ple, except where the division occurred, and there, still emaining and plainly visible, are the impressions of several gigantic molars.

The jaw which crushed the pie belongs to a

big negro, and the police expect to identify him by his ivories. He is wanted for attempting to rob the house of Dr. R. L. Taylor at 1979 Wylie avenue. Dr. Taylor is the City Physician, and was called to the station house about 1 A. M. on Sunday. After he got home again he imagined he heard footsteps in the ballway, but believed it was his brother waiking about. Some one entered the Doctor's room. Then a match was struck. Carelessive the Doctor and the head, and saw a big burly negro holding the match. Dr. Taylor spraise out of hed, and a race degan. The negro knew his business, and closed the doors after him. When the street was reached the thief was 100 yards in the fead, and to maintain it he dropped a hundle and his hat. The bundle contained all the jewelry taken from the house. ig negro, and the police expect to identify him

Chas, A. Van Rensuclaer Iil with Typhold.

Charles A. Van Rensseiger, son of Mr. and Mrs. stephen Van Rensselaer, of West Orange, is ill with typhoid fever at his apartments in the Cumberland, 173 Fifth avenue. Mr. Van Rensschaer has been sick for about a week. Dr. Francis Delaffeld is his physician. The patient is under the direct care of two trained nurses, but his mother and his sister, Miss Elizabeth Van Rensedaer, are with him for the greater part of each day. Dr. Delafield said yesterday that the conditions at present were as favorable as possible for Mr. Van Rensedaer's recovery. He has been in the insurance business at 21 south William street, and is a member of the Union Club and the Down-Town Association.

. W 42d et. N. Y. Cree Ed Facial Soap.

